



**PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON**  
(Continued from page 1.)

of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue; and that unless the imperial German government should now immediately declare and effect and abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the government of the German empire altogether.

This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans will look forward to with unaffected reluctance. But we cannot forget that we are in some sort and by the force of circumstances the responsible spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being swept utterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war. We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals the world over, and to a just conception of the rights of mankind, to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and firmness.

**Expects Congress' Support.**  
I have taken it and taken it in the confidence that it will meet with your approval and support. All sober minded men must unite in hoping

that the imperial German government, which has in other circumstances stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interest of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made.

**Cheap Music.**

One new \$35 Weaver Organ just from factory, never a key touched, can go for \$25. Also one Home Edison Phonograph and 71 records, an \$85.50 outfit can go for \$25. We have no room for these two instruments.  
S. S. W. HAMMERS.  
—Advertisement.

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by Chambersburg Auto Company, a corporation under the laws of Pennsylvania, for a Certificate of Public Convenience, evidencing the Commission's approval of the beginning of the exercise of the right to operate a motor vehicle or line of automobile busses between Caledonia Furnace, Franklin county, and Gettysburg, Adams county, State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of the transportation of passengers and packages at fixed and specified rates between said points; the public hearing on which will be held in the rooms of the Commission at Harrisburg, on Monday the eighth day of May, 1916, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons in interest may appear and be heard, if they so desire.

CHAMBERSBURG AUTO CO  
Charles Walter,  
Atty. for Petitioner.  
Chambersburg, Pa.

**REPORT**

Of the condition of the Gettysburg National Bank, at Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business March 7, 1916.

**RESOURCES.**

Loans and discounts .....	665,449.44
Overdrafts, unsecured .....	1,068.80
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) .....	145,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings .....	2,000.00
Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged (other than stocks), including premiums on same .....	377,845.95
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank \$15,400.00 Less amount unpaid .....	7,700.00
Banking house \$46,500; furniture and fixtures \$8,500 Due from Federal Reserve Banks .....	15,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis .....	5,642.40
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities .....	35,206.23
Due from banks and bankers (other than above) .....	12,313.68
Outside checks and other cash items \$1507.58 fractional currency, nickels and cents \$203.74 .....	1,711.32
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank .....	2,241.06
Notes of other national banks .....	3,890.00
Lawful money reserve in bank .....	20,527.85
Coin and certificates .....	8,000.00
Legal-tender notes .....	7,250.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation) .....	7,250.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,366,446.73</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital stock paid in .....	\$145,150.00
Surplus fund .....	110,000.00
Undivided profits \$53,500.96 Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid .....	40,823.56
Circulating notes .....	143,300.00
Due to banks and bankers (others than included in above) .....	3,829.55
Dividends unpaid .....	25.00
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check .....	158,436.60
Cashier's checks outstanding .....	9,870.87
Postal savings deposit .....	159.18
Time Deposits: Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice .....	754,851.97
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,366,446.73</b>

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, SS:

I, E. M. Bender, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. M. BENDER, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of March, 1916.  
WM. L. MEALS, N. P.

Correct attest:  
WM. McSHERRY  
DONALD P. McPHERSON  
C. WM. BEALES  
Directors.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

Lumber and Cord Wood.

On FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1916, the undersigned will sell on the Frank Myers farm on road leading from New Chester to the York pike, 6000 feet of lumber and wood, boards and scantling all full edged, 2x4, 3x4, 4x4, from 8 to 16 feet long, 25 cords of oak and hickory slab wood 12 inches long, 7 acres uncut tree tops, also down and standing timber in lots to suit purchasers, chips, and chucks. Sale to begin at 1 P. M. sharp. A credit of 3 months will be given to purchasers giving their notes with

approved security. All sums of \$5 and under cash. No lumber to be removed until sale is over. Sale rain or shine.

J. A. TAWNEY.

J. M. Caldwell, Auct.  
P. A. Miller, Clerk.

**REGISTER'S NOTICES.**

Notice is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the administration accounts hereinafter entered will be presented at an Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance on Saturday, April 22, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. of said day.

No. 6. The first and final account of Francis Elder, executor of the last will at testament of Nancy Elder, late of Abbottstown Borough, Adams Co., Pa., deceased.

No. 7. The first and final account of John T. Sponseller, administrator of the estate of James N. Sponseller, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Adams Co., Pa., deceased.

No. 8. First and final account of C. C. W. Fair, and John D. Moose, executors of the last will and testament of Lucinda C. Moose, late of Freedom township, Adams Co., Pa., deceased.

No. 9. The first and final account of J. Walter Phillips, administrator of the estate of George W. Phillips, late of Reading township, Adams Co., Pa., deceased.

No. 10. The first and final account of Maude Tillie McCleary, executrix of the last will and testament of Julia Mena McCleary, late of Straban township, Adams Co., Pa., deceased.

No. 11. The first and final account of H. W. Routsong and J. A. Routsong, administrators of the estate of Caroline E. Routsong, late of Bendersville borough, Adams Co., Pa., deceased.

C. W. GARDNER,  
Register of Wills

**NOTICE.**

The first and final account of William Herish, assignee of John Imhoff, insolvent, of Butler township, Adams county, Pa., will be confirmed by said Court on the 22nd day of April, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. unless cause be shown to the contrary.

G. HARRY ROTH,  
Prothonotary.

**\$4.00**

**PITTSBURGH**

ROUND TRIP

**April 22**

Regular trains leave Gettysburg 10:16 a. m. and 11:22 p. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh not later than 9:50 p. m., Monday, April 24th.

**WESTERN MARYLAND RY.**

**CORRECT ENGLISH**  
**HOW TO USE IT**

Josephine Turck Baker, Editor.

**A MONTHLY MAGAZINE**

For Progressive Men and Women, Business and Professional; Club-Women, Teachers, Students, Ministers, Doctors, Lawyers, Stenographers, and for all who wish to Speak and Write Correct English.

Special Feature Every Month. **YOUR EVERY-DAY VOCABULARY** How to Enlarge it.

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EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

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GETTYSBURG, PA.

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**Silk Suits**

**That Sing of Spring**

**A**N hour spent among our silk suits will be like attending a reception where everyone present is a gentleman or a gentlewoman.

Breathing the latest breath of fashion, but lacking that coarse "loudness" that some folks mistake for smartness, our silk suits are a treat to see.

Not one of the models is commonplace—all different, yet all alike, in perfection of fit, finish and construction.

*Come and See Spring on Parade*

No. 1240—Note the artistic way the fullness is gained and lines retained in this Black Tulle Suit, by means of set-in prices under the arms, which separate the belt in back from the one across the front. Collar and cuffs, trimmed with black velvet ribbon. Lined and reverses faced with White Peau de Cygne. A generous use of self buttons adds smart style touches. **Price, \$25.00**

Suits at \$9.50, \$12.00, \$15.00 up

**G. W. WEAVER & SON**  
DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT STORE



Electro No. 1240

**Books for all Business**

Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Cash and Time Books, Due Ledgers, Record and Roll Books, Milk Books and Note Books of all sizes. Loose Leaf and Permanent Binding. The largest line of books this side of the city.

**Farmers and Stockmen**

**Get Your Stock in Condition**

**for Summer Work**

by feeding some Good Food and Regulator. Our guaranteed brands are The Standard, The Prussian and Pratts, in assorted sizes.

**Peoples Drug Store****MAX DAVIS**

...INVITES YOU TO CALL AT...

**The "New Bon Ton" Store**

Souvenir with Every Purchase

**Men's and Boy's Clothing and Furnishings**

**Ladies' Waists and Skirts**

**COME: Get a Fresh Start with us**

**Get the MOST for YOUR Money**

Most in Merchandise

Most in Service

Most in Accommodation

Most in Quality

ALL THESE ARE OBTAINABLE AT

**MAX DAVIS'**

**"BON TON" STORE**

Carlisle Street, Next to Haines' Shoe Store

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**  
 Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Ross White, late of Liberty township, Adams county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated.  
 JOHN REED SCOTT,  
 Executor,  
 Gettysburg, Pa.

**TO OWNERS OF DOGS**  
 Owners of unlicensed dogs in Adams county are hereby notified that if dog tax is not paid within 30 days from date of this notice at the Commissioners' Office, constables will be notified to kill said dogs. If tax is sent in by mail tags and receipts will be sent by return mail.  
 By order of the Commissioners.  
 G. ALLEN YOHE, Clerk.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**  
**RHODE ISLAND REDS**  
 If you want eggs, at reasonable prices, that will produce REALLY RED CHICKENS, call or write  
**W. G. Horner,**  
 Catspa Poultry Farm,  
 Gettysburg, R. R.

**"URIC ACID NEVER CAUSED RHEUMATISM"**  
 I WANT to prove it to your satisfaction. If you have Rheumatism or Gout, or any other condition, write for my FREE BOOK "RHEUMATISM—Its Cause and Cure." Thousands call it "The most wonderful book ever written." It is a complete and accurate guide to the cure of this disease.  
 JESSE A. CASE  
 Dept. 241  
 Boston, Mass.

**The Kind of Jewelry YOU WANT**  
 is the guaranteed kind—the kind we carry always in stock. It's our business policy to carry only the jewelry that we can feel sure of—jewelry that, being guaranteed to us, we can guarantee to you.  
 No matter what you want in jewelry particularly if it is the nationally advertised kind, and guaranteed by Good Housekeeping Magazine, we have it. Come in and let us show you our complete line of reasonably-priced.  
**Guaranteed Jewelry**  
**PENROSE MYERS**  
 Watchmaker and Jeweler  
 Baltimore Street

**CONCRETE SIDEWALKS**  
 Concrete walks not only add greatly to the appearance of the home's surroundings, but save the housewife the time and work spent cleaning up the mud usually tracked into the house.  
 They are inexpensive and easy to lay and, properly put down, will last for a century. Our free literature tells not only how to do this work but how to make concrete fence posts, feed floors, watering troughs—how to erect concrete buildings, silos and many other such things. Write for it.  
**CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE. SECURITY, THE PERMANENT CEMENT**  
**Security Cement and Lime Co., Hagerstown, Md.**  
 Members of The Cement Association—The National Body  
 Sold By  
**W. OYLER & BRO.,**  
 Gettysburg, Pa.

**Walter's Theatre**  
 28 York St.  
 "The Home of Good Pictures and Good Humor"

**FRUIT TREES**  
 If you are wanting FRUIT TREES write or phone for prices to  
**THE ADAMS COUNTY NURSERY**  
 H. G. BAUGHER, Proprietor.  
 Bell & United Phones  
 Bendersville Station.  
 Aspers Post Office  
 Pennsylvania.

**"Is It a Boy or Girl?"**  
 A baby's sex is looked upon as a matter of course; most infant troubles can be prevented if you administer  
**DR. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP**  
 It soothes and strengthens the baby's system. Can be given to babies one day old. Prevents Cholera Infantum, makes Teething simple and easy, relieves bowel complaints. 25 cents at druggists. Trial bottle free if you mention this paper.  
 Made only by DR. D. FAHRNEY & SON, Hagerstown, Md.

**Perils of Tropical Waters.**  
 Raising a vessel submerged in tropical waters is dangerous business, according to an account in Shipping Illustrated of the salvage of a gunboat that had been sunk in the harbor of Progreso, Yucatan. The sailors were in constant danger owing to the attacks of "voracious fishes, some of which are more voracious than sharks and far more determined in their methods of attacking human prey."

**Valley of the Jordan.**  
 The valley of the Jordan constitutes the deepest depression on the face of the earth; the sea of Galilee itself being only 25 feet below the level of the Mediterranean and the Dead sea is over 1,200 feet below the level of all the oceans of the world.

**The Distinction.**  
 "Pa," asked Willie, "what's the difference between an invalid and a sick person?"  
 "An invalid my son," answered 'pa' "has money."—Judge.

**Geranium Oil.**  
 Geranium oil is largely used in perfumery and is known as rose geranium owing to the common practice of adding rose petals to the plants before distillation.

If you will not bear Reason she will surely rap your knuckles.—Franklin.

**WANTED—Men who desire to earn over \$125.00 per month write us to-day for position as salesman; every opportunity for advancement.**  
**CENTRAL PETROLEUM CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

**WANTED—Clean white rags at this office.**

**Peasant Life in Palestine.**  
 The actual peasant life of Palestine has not greatly changed since Bible times, and every village today boasts of its upper room, or guest chamber, where the men meet and chat about the local news. These guest chambers have been in vogue since the days of the patriarchs. Farming, of course, is the principal occupation. The Palestine farmer sows first and plows afterward, as a rule. He scatters the seed over the ground by hand and then plows it in. The plows are very primitive and are driven, as a rule, by oxen. A farmer's field is not marked off by a fence as we understand the term in the mountainous country lands are inclosed by loose stone walls, still called by the ancient Hebrew name jadar, and on the plains by thorn hedges. When the open fields are owned individually the boundary lines are indicated by deep furrows, in which at intervals stones are laid as landmarks. It is therefore readily seen how easily these boundaries could be changed by an avaricious neighbor, undeterred by the Mosaic warning, "Curse be he that removeth his neighbor's landmarks."

**Equal to It.**  
 "I was recently playing in a melodrama," said an actor, "where in the last scene the heroine and myself were supposed to be imprisoned in a turret chamber, every door locked and barred on the outside and an infernal machine placed underneath, timed to explode in five minutes."

"We were working up 'the agony.' The audience was breathless with excitement. I made a dash toward one of the doors with the intention of trying to break it down and found it wide open. Here was a predicament. I stood dumfounded. The audience began to titter."

"The heroine unromantically whispered, 'Oh, Charlie, the scene is botched up!'"  
 "An inspiration came to me. I seized my sweetheart and dragged her through the open door, shouting, 'Ah, thank heaven a way of escape!'"  
 "Then, dashing back with a wall of agony—'No, the outer door is fastened! We are lost! Lost!'"

**Troubles of a Great Bank.**  
 The Bank of England has had its troubles, notwithstanding its great financial strength. It has passed through many perils. At various times its notes have been at a heavy discount, its credit has been assailed, it has been threatened with impeachment and it has been attacked by rioters. The first "run" on the bank occurred in 1795. Other panics or runs occurred in 1825, 1847 and 1857. In 1832 the Duke of Wellington was unpopular, and four men placarded the walls of London with the words, "To stop the duke's gold." Nobody knew exactly what it meant, but it produced a tremendous run on the bank. At one time the bank lost £320,000 or almost \$1,500,000, through the forgeries of one man and still more at another time by the forgeries of another man.

**A Dramatic Situation.**  
 Beau Brummel was once sitting at a table with one Bligh, who was known to be insane. The Beau, having lost a considerable stake, affected, in his farcical way, a very tragic air and cried out, "Waiter, bring me a flat can diestick and a pistol." Upon which Bligh, who was sitting opposite to him, calmly produced two loaded pistols from his coat pocket, which he placed on the table, and said, "Mr. Brummel, if you are really desirous to put a period to your existence I am extremely happy to offer you the means without troubling the waiter." The effect upon those present may be easily imagined as finding themselves in the company of a known madman who had loaded weapons about him.

**Probably So.**  
 "No, Harold," said the sweet young thing after listening to his proposal, "I am very sorry if you have misunderstood my feelings toward you, but I can never be anything but a sister to you."

"Oh, that's it is it?" said Harold as he dusted off the knees of his trousers. "Then I suppose that sissyified simp I saw you ditting with at the dance last night is my future brother-in-law."—Pittsburgh Press.

**Lost His Nerve.**  
 "Father, did Mr. Fluddub call on you today?"  
 "Yes, my dear."  
 "And did he have anything to say?"  
 "Yes; he said it was lovely weather we've been having."  
 And that's why she married another man.—Kansas City Journal.

**The Turbine.**  
 The first steam turbine fitted vessel, the Turbinia, was constructed by the Hon. C. A. Parsons at his works at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Turbinia was a small vessel, some 100 feet in length, and her first trip was made Nov. 4, 1894.

**Jury Box Chat.**  
 "That lawyer is making an impassioned plea," whispered juror No. 9.  
 "So very impassioned," murmured juror No. 10, "that I fear he has no case."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Another Reason.**  
 Bacon—Aeronauts say a dog's bark can be heard at an elevation of four miles. Egbert—Well, that's another reason why I don't want to be an aeronaut.—Yonkers Statesman.

**What He Got.**  
 She—John asked me last night if I'd give him my photo. He—And you gave him— She—A negative.—Princeton Tiger.

# Europe's Battle Front Lessons

## III.—America Hasn't Enough Guns to Defend 20 Miles of Trenches

### Allies Have Suffered Enormously, Says Frederick Palmer, Correspondent, Because They Didn't Have Guns or Shells Enough.

### In Same Way United States Would Be Handicapped in War Unless It Provides Guns, Guns, Guns, and Then More Guns.

By FREDERICK PALMER, who has been only official representative of the entire American press with the allies.  
 Copyright, 1918, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.

**ARTILLERY** is the sensation of this war. No one disputes that. Without adequate guns an army is helpless. However excellent its rifles, however well drilled it may be, it is sheep for slaughter. The use of guns means the use of machinery for killing instead of old-fashioned man power. Safe out of reach of rifle bullets, the guns work their will with the infantry.

The United States has not enough guns for the defense of twenty miles of trench front. Though a great manufacturing people, a people who believe in the use of machinery instead of man power, we have prepared to go to war by hand. Our army has been kept in the period of the spinning wheel and the hand loom.

**Germany Foresaw Artillery Importance.**  
 Germany was the one nation which fully foresaw the importance of artillery before the war. Her attaches brought the lesson home from the Russo-Japanese war. The German staff accepted the opinion of its experts and acted accordingly. A good proportion of the immense sum which Germany used in preparing for this war went into guns of every possible kind and caliber—from the machine guns that fire bullets to anti-aircraft guns, from mortars that fire bombs to guns that fire smart little high velocity shells and enormous seventeen inch shells.

Germany concluded to use machinery to win instead of flesh and blood. Yet Germany has never had enough guns in this war, never enough shells. There seems no such thing as enough artillery in modern war. Artillery can blast any position, any town, any fort, to pieces. Sufficient artillery can stop the best infantry in the world. Of all nations we should be strong in artillery. We have the money to buy guns. To us flesh and blood are precious, but we still depend on them.

**Preparedness Alone Counts.**  
 The first glimpse I had of the battle of the Marne illustrated the power of gunfire. The last action I saw at the British front brought the same lesson home. Never did I watch artillery action, never was I under shell fire without thinking just this: "Even if we can't get men to enlist in the regular army we may have guns. We who built the Panama canal and have won the world's admiration for our industrial organization at least can be ready with guns in case of a crisis, if not with infantry."

The experience of the British army in this war is lesson enough. It hardly seems possible that the England of the British navy and the England that sent its little army to that heroic retreat from Flanders is one and the same country. The fact that it is proves that successful warfare these days is not due to innate heroism of the people or their willingness to give up life and money, but to having the machinery of war ready.

At Mons and again on the Aisne and later in the first battle of Ypres the Germans were firing anywhere from three to ten shells to one against the British, who had to sit in their trenches and take it. If they charged they met the bullet sprays of machine guns, while they lacked machine guns to meet the German charges. Again and yet again, artillery and machine guns are things you buy, things you build, the product of factories, not of the cradle and of the affection of home, as men are. So England and France, too, and all the allies because they lacked guns paid the price of holding by the death of brothers and sons against the merciless blasts of shells.

Is that what you want us to do? Apparently, it is the American plan in case of war presumably, because we think we are as brave as anybody.

**Dynamite Cheaper Than Flesh.**  
 But what was the good of it? Why try to stop a buzz-saw with your hands instead of chucking a piece of dynamite into the machinery? Dynamite is much cheaper than flesh.

England's agreement was to put in 120,000 men on the continent. France and Russia were to do the rest of the land fighting, while England held the sea. The most important reason that France and Russia needed further assistance was lack of artillery and machine guns. This is universally recognized in Europe, but apparently not in the United States.

When England found that France and Russia could not do it alone she had to go in—not with 120,000 men, but with 4,000,000. That again illustrates that you never know what necessity war may develop. But if you are unprepared you may be pretty sure your weakness will be found.

In six months England made very good infantry, but it was infantry naked to the enemy's artillery fire. For those 4,000,000 men England ought to have had no less than 15,000 guns—15,000 of different calibers! As many people in the United States have never seen a gun, unless they may have seen old cannon in public squares that were captured in the civil war. They can

hardly realize what this means. And many of us do not even know that "gun" is the common army word for cannon. A gun is a tube of steel highly tempered, with a highly tempered breech block, which must be most accurately fashioned and tested.

**We Can't Build a Gun a Minute.**  
 There may be a lot of people in the United States who think that we are so rich and so ingenious and adaptable that in case of war the president of the United States would have only to call up a number of our manufacturing plants, knitting mills, biscuit factories, shoe factories as well as steel mills and say:

"Now, we Americans are going to prove that this preparedness is all very well for those backward, stick in the mud Europeans, but when it comes to the United States! Well, we want 5,000 guns delivered in a month. Yes



Photos by American Press Association.  
 OPERATING ONE OF THE BIG FRENCH GUNS. FRENCH OFFICER OF ARTILLERY CONTROLLING THE FIRE OF A BATTERY OF THE FAMOUS SEVENTY-FIVES.

send them along fast freight, and mark them 'Perishable!'"

Yet there was England, the greatest trading nation and a great manufacturing nation with all her resources plus all the resources of the rest of the world, as her navy kept the sea lanes clear to bring munitions to her shores, which made the same call on the United States that the president would have to make in case of war. She was ready to pay any price to get these guns—five times their usual cost if she could have got them in six months while her new infantry waited for them and her veteran infantry suffered for the lack of them. Times were hard in the United States. There was the chance for our manufacturers to make quick fortunes out of generous bonuses. Yet, surprising fact, not even American adaptability and enterprise were able to make the guns as quickly as you'll knock a dry goods box to gether out of some boards. Before they could produce the guns they had to build the plants for gunmaking.

**We Are Short of Gunners.**

The French largely placed their reliance on one type, the field gun. So have we. And now we have 600 of them made or making, including those for our national guard. But of course we have not the gunners to man them. They throw a three inch shell containing 300 or more shrapnel bullets, propelled by a burst in the air over the heads of infantry. A three inch gun can be fired at twenty shots a minute for a minute or two, but it can keep up six or eight shots constantly. Thus a battery of four guns, each throwing four shots a minute, or 240 shells, bursting 720 shells, which would be over 14,000 in a square 100 yards square. How would you like to be drawn up in reserve in that space with no guns on your side to reply? The French had the best field gun because of its steadiness against recoil, which kept continual accuracy of aim. Though the French did not believe much in machine guns, they were fully alive before the war to the need of ample guns of larger caliber. But the French government didn't believe war was possible. It did not feel it could afford the money for an up to date gun establishment. So the French went into

the war lacking either heavy artillery or a sufficient supply of high explosive shells.

The high explosive bursts after it enters the earth. It smashes trenches into dust and destroys buildings. One hitting in the right place may wipe out half a company of infantry.

**The Famous Seventy-fives.**

Upon the Plateau d'Amance, in Lorraine, a hill perhaps three-quarters of a mile in length and an eighth in breadth, the Bavarian artillery threw no less than 50,000 shells during the battle of Lorraine. That was in the early days before we heard of half a million shells being fired in twenty-four hours. It proved again that the Germans foresaw the character of modern warfare. The French infantry nevertheless "stuck," and they saved Lorraine and helped save Paris.

Yet how many French mothers paid the price of that victory in the loss of a son whose life might have been saved if France had had adequate heavy artillery as well as light artillery as represented by the wonderful efficiently manned seventy-five? No wonder the French made a holiday in honor of that field gun and called it "Soixante Quinze day." No wonder that Frenchmen wear a bronze replica of the Soixante Quinze in their buttonhole as if it were a decoration. It is a symbol of the power of machinery in modern war.

If the French are the best gunners in Europe, as many think they are, it is partly because of tradition inherited from Napoleon's time. The artillery

of the French army is a tradition. Their nature fits them to be gunners. They love the work of the gunners. But that is not enough. Year in and year out in peace their gunners had been trained for the day when war should come. Therefore the gunners as well as the guns must be ready. Gunnery has become an exact science. A private of artillery must be a good horseman, a good mechanic, quick of eye and hand, cool and he must know his work by long drill.

**Our Strength in Guns.**

As many as 500 guns have been used on the western front in supporting an infantry attack on 5,000 yards of trench, and no general thought they were enough. They were not. Again and again, there cannot be too many guns in modern warfare. Particularly were there not enough of the larger calibers—four, six and eight inch—both rifles and howitzers.

At the start of this war the allied gunners, disbelieving in high explosives, fired 80 per cent of shrapnel. The percentage has been almost reversed in favor of high explosives. Modern warfare means digging. Instantly infantry comes to rest in face of the enemy they go to work with their spades. In half an hour they will have protection from shrapnel. Howitzers and high explosives have become essential. How many howitzers have we to defend our 100,000,000 people? Don't whisper how strong we are to any of those European powers; it might seem a threat. Our regular army possesses two batteries of four seven-inch howitzers, in all eight guns. But that is not all. No, indeed. We have two six-inch howitzer batteries of eight guns, not to mention two batteries of 4.7 rifles. That makes in all twenty-four guns of large caliber. Taking two batteries of 4.7 inch, which are going into commission, we have thirty-six. They will hold our frontier against Mexico, whatever happens, and ought to resist any invasion from Guatemala. Keep this dark too: On the highest authority I may state that one of our batteries of heavy caliber guns is actually up to war strength with a full complement of 180 men, and so also are one regiment of field guns and one regiment of mountain guns.

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# MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

List of Dealers in Adams County subject to Mercantile license for the year 1916.

ABBOTTSTOWN.	
Allard, Chas. R.	2.85
Baker, Mr. G.	9.25
Berkheimer, N. M.	5.55
Berkheimer, N. C.	3.25
Grauman, Walter J.	2.85
Alfred, Alice	2.85
Fred, G. M.	2.85
Kinneman, J. A.	2.85
Nagle, M. G.	2.85
Olinger, Wm. J.	2.85
Spangler, G. E.	2.85
Sowers, S. K.	10.75
Wolf, J. J.	6.75

ARENDTSTVILLE.	
Baker Roy.	2.85
Hoffman, Geo. E.	3.95
Knoose, David	2.85
Klepper, C. H.	22.75
Knipper, Geo.	5.75
Mark, H. E.	3.05
Raffensperger, Keefer	4.75
Trostle, H. N.	15.75
Trostle, W. H. & Son	

BENDERSVILLE.	
Bream, Dill	2.85
Bausman, F. R.	2.85
Fair, H. L.	2.85
Gochnaur, S. B.	7.45
Heller, M. J.	2.85
Knoose, Harvey	6.25
Michener, Florence	3.25
Routson, Geo. R. & Son	2.85
Stover, J. G.	2.85
Weller, E. B.	3.75
Shepard, J. W.	3.75
Snyder, W. L.	3.00
Wright, F. W.	7.75
Featts, W. C.	

BERWICK TWP.	
Bittinger, C. H., Hanover	5.75
Bittinger, J. R., Hanover	2.85
Stambaugh, John A., Hanover	2.85
Winand, Paul T., Hanover	3.25

BIGLERVILLE.	
Broom, W. H.	2.85
Bucher, H. C.	2.85
Bigham, S. G.	13.75
Carver, G. B.	2.85
Kilnefelter, U. S.	2.85
Knoose, G. H.	17.75
Lawyer, E. L.	10.75
Miller, C. H.	2.85
Myers, C. H.	2.85
Nichman, P. L.	2.85
Oiler, H. J.	3.50
O'Donnell, Thomas	3.75
Rice, E. C.	2.85
Rice, Lela	2.85
Rice, Produce Co.	3.75
Seasley, J. H.	7.75
Trostle, E. H.	10.75
Ulrich, Bros.	2.85
Wampler, H. T.	2.85
Walker, R. C.	2.85

BUTLER TWP.	
Carey, Chas., Gettysburg No. 6	2.85
Keefer, C. A., Biglerville	2.85
Lower, E. G., Table Rock	14.75
Nooser, John D., Biglerville	2.85
Myers, R. B., Aradtsville	2.85
Peter, Z. J., Guernsey	10.75
Plank, L. C., Table Rock	2.85
Rauzer, H. L., Guernsey	7.75
Roacher, J. E., Table Rock	2.85
Smith, H. C., Aspers	2.85
Starhaugh, M. L., Aspers	3.75
Spangler, John W., Aspers	2.85
Van Dyke, Harry, Table Rock	2.85

CONOWAGO TWP.	
Carbaugh, Chas. G., Hanover	2.85
Devine, Mrs. S. L., Edge Grove	5.75
Horwille, Pius, Hanover	2.85
Myers, Henry, Hanover	5.75
Myers, H. L., Littleton	2.85
Miller, Geo. W., Hanover	6.00
Strine, Harry, Hanover	3.75
Stambaugh, R. F., Hanover	2.80
Weissdale, A. C., Hanover	3.00

CUMBERLAND TWP.	
Able, Wm., Gettysburg	2.85
Emley, J. W., Gettysburg	2.85
McClough, J. B., Gettysburg	2.85
Myers, J. J., Gettysburg	2.85
Plack, Walter, Gettysburg	2.85
Rosenthal, John, Gettysburg	3.75

EAST BERLIN.	
Brandt, D. E.	22.75
Rae & Korn.	18.64
Brown, A. D.	3.55
Brown, Chas.	2.85
Cashman, Milton	2.85
Erlich, Milton Co.	4.75
Eisenhart, P. P.	3.00
Felzer, L. W.	2.85
Felzer, L. W.	2.85
Hill, C. R.	2.85
Hill, C. R.	2.85
Jacobs, Geo. F.	2.85
Kling, Sam'l	3.15
Kuhn, W. F.	2.85
Low, Reynolds	2.85
Lapham, Claude	2.85
Lauber, John	2.85
Miller, A. C.	2.85
Myers, W. Denton	2.85
Myers, S. S.	2.85
Miller, F. G.	3.75
Resser, W. W.	3.25
Rider, J. M.	15.75
Sprenkle, A. B.	2.85
Seal, David	2.85
Shetter, Robert	2.85
Spangler, C. M.	6.75
Spangler, C. C.	15.75
Sealar, Moses	2.85
Sprenkle, E. E. (Shaffer House)	2.85
Sprenkle, R. E. (Sunday House)	2.85
Trimmer, W. T.	2.85
Trimmer, Mrs. A. B.	2.85
Wagner, D. P.	2.85
Ziegler, J. E. & C. W.	2.85

FAIRFIELD.	
Allison, S. L.	2.85
Green, Dr. J. E.	2.85
Kebel, Geo.	2.85
Musselman, John M.	23.25
Musselman, Jacob	17.05
McCreary, Miss	2.85
McCreary, W. S.	3.05
McClaff, J. M.	8.75
Neely, G. M.	7.25
Polly, D. P.	2.85
Rock, Miss Hattie	2.85
Reindollar, J. J.	2.85
Seifert, C. J.	2.85
Seifert, J. E.	2.85
Sage, E. B.	15.75
Wade, J. B.	2.85

FRANKLIN TWP.	
Andrew, W. O., McKeightstown	6.75
Buckner, D. D., Orrtanna	2.85
Bream, R. D., Cashtown	12.75
Geiger, J. E., McKeightstown	2.85
Hartman, H. A., Cashtown	5.75
Hartman, John M., Cashtown	3.25
Johnson, C. W., McKeightstown	3.25
Kane, Geo. A., Orrtanna	3.25
Kump, A. B., Cashtown	2.85
Little, R. T., Seven Stars	5.44
Nasser, J. H., Orrtanna	2.85
Nasser, J. H., Orrtanna	2.85
Nasser, Jacob C., Arendtsville	2.85
Nasser, E. J., Orrtanna	6.25
Rice, W. H., Orrtanna	15.75
Red, Alvin, Gettysburg	15.75
Rider, J. E., Cashtown	2.85
Riddemeyer, H. E., McKeightstown	3.00
Smith, Walter J., Seven Stars	6.75
Swartz, Geo. W., Cashtown	2.85
Wilson, C. J., Gettysburg	15.75
Wilson, Wm. P., McKeightstown	2.85

FREEDOM TWP.	
Boaling, Lewis, Gettysburg	0.75
Rhodes, David, Fairfield	2.85
Rothaupt & Wenschel, Gettysburg	2.85

GERMANY TWP.	
Rick, Willis, Littlestown	2.85
Rashear, H. B.	1.55
Russ, W. W., Kincaidale	4.25
Myers, Wm., Littlestown	2.85
Shenker, Wm., Littlestown	2.85
Stralv, Wilmer, Littlestown	2.85

GETTYSBURG, 1ST WARD.	
Atlantic Refining Co.	17.05
James W. & Son	2.85
Bream & Bream	8.75
Bream, H. D. & J. F.	4.50
Bream, C. C.	4.00
Bucher, J. O.	10.75
Bucher, D. & Co.	2.85
Batterman Gas Engine Co.	4.50
Central Auto Co.	4.50
Conte, J.	3.25
Carp, R. H.	11.75
Diller, G. S.	11.75
Dubbs, Mildred	2.85
Eden, W. J.	10.75
Faber, Edgar	3.75
Faber, Geo. B.	32.75
Funkhouser, R. P.	32.75
Forrest, E. H.	2.85
Gettysburg Gas Co.	2.75

H. & T. Electric Co.	2.05
Hubers' Drug Store	2.85
Johlebaugh, Miss Anna	2.85
Jennig, W. A.	2.85
Jennig, Will	5.75
Jarvis, Dm.	7.85
Kelly, J. S.	2.85
Kadel, J. H.	2.85
Lighner, I. N.	2.85
Myers, Penrose	0.75
Myers, C. W.	0.75
Myers, R. C.	0.75
Oyler, W. & Bro.	10.75
Plank, A. B.	2.85
Rock, Miss Anna M.	2.85
Scott Bros.	7.75
Stallsmith, P. W.	5.75
Smith, A. J.	3.05
Spangler, G. E.	3.75
Styers, John	2.85
The Lincoln Way Hotel	2.85
The Hotel Gettysburg Co.	2.85
Trimmer, S. E.	2.85
Weller, G. W. & Son	30.75
Wolf, J. J.	11.75
Markley & Oyler	11.75

GETTYSBURG 2ND WARD.	
Adams Co. Hardware Co.	20.75
Buohi, Geo.	2.25
Bruner, P. M.	2.85
Blocher, C. A.	13.75
Bender, H. B.	11.75
Bender, H. B. & Kunkle	3.05
Christman, G. W.	5.25
Dougherty & Hartley	30.75
Eberhart, Geo.	12.75
Eckert, M. K.	12.75
Farmer, Geo. Co.	3.05
Garlach, J. W.	5.75
Good, John	2.85
Gilbert, H. C.	2.85
Hollinger, Albert, 10 and 25c. Store.	6.50
Hollinger, H. B.	10.75
Hartzel, G. T.	2.85
Haines, M. H.	13.15
Kilnefelter, O.	2.85
Kelley, J. C.	8.75
Kane, John D.	3.25
Kalbfleisch, Henry	3.25
Leszt, O. H.	12.75
McIlhenny, John W.	20.75
Miller, H. T.	4.25
Miller, Leo H.	4.25
Morris, J. B.	7.75
Mickley & King	2.85
Minter, N. L.	12.75
Myers, C. B.	8.75
Mumper, C. S.	2.85
Mumper, J. A.	2.85
National Garage	12.75
Oiler, Aug.	1.75
People's Cash Store	12.75
People's Drug Store	12.75
Pettis Bros. & Baxdore	3.00
Roger, Martin Co	6.25
Smith, H. C.	2.85
Seifert, H. B.	3.25
Seifert, H. B.	3.25
Turner, T. P.	2.85
Thomas, E. C.	2.85
Todd, June F.	3.75
The Hub	11.75
Toddes, Ira	12.75
Tipton, W. H.	4.75
Trimmer, Jacob E.	20.75
Wagner, C. H.	3.85
Winman & Olinger	2.85
Wright, J. C.	4.25
Ziegler, Mrs. John	4.25
Zeiler, Chas. M.	2.85

GETTYSBURG, 3RD WARD.	
Becker, M. E.	2.85
Battlefield Hotel	2.85
Christman, The Misses	2.85
Critzer, Victor	2.85
Cleveland, E.	3.25
Evans, W. H.	3.25
Eicholtz, Grace	2.85
Gettysburg Department Store	62.75
Kuhn, Emma	2.85
Mills, A. S.	9.75
Matthews, J. J.	2.85
McDonnell, John E.	2.85
McDonnell, John E.	2.85
G. W. Steinhour.	5.75
Sherman, Ellis	2.85
Winebrenner, T. J.	6.75
Wheeler, Geo. W.	2.85

HAMILTON TWP.	
Baker, Amos, Abbottstown	2.85
Griffin, T. O., Abbottstown	2.85
Hartman, J. R., East Berlin	2.85
Mumford, C. A., East Berlin	2.85
Wentz, M. D., East Berlin	2.85
Yobe, C. B., Abbottstown	2.85

HAMILTON TWP.	
Barton, E. M. & Son, Fairfield	4.25
Biescher, Ira, Orrtanna	2.85
Barnes, John, Fayetteville	5.42
Blizzard, Daniel, Fayetteville	3.57
Baumgardner, S. H., Orrtanna	2.85
Edler, D. C., Fairfield	2.85
Felix, Frank, Fairfield	2.85
Gladhill, Roy D., Iron Springs	2.85
Kohler, H. E., Fayetteville	2.85
Keady, H. H., Orrtanna	2.85
Levy, Sam'l, Orrtanna	2.85
Linn & Biggs, Orrtanna	5.96
Leas, Chester A., Orrtanna	2.85
Lighner, Harry W., Virginia Mills	2.85
McClure, Chas. F., Fairfield	4.25
Narey, J. C., Orrtanna	4.25
Reed, H. K., Iron Springs	3.25
Spence, R. F., Fairfield	2.85
Stoops, R. D., Virginia Mills	5.55
Somerset, U. H., Orrtanna	2.85
Wills, C. A., Virginia Mills	2.85

HIGHLAND TWP.	
Herster, J. L., Gettysburg	2.85
Hammers, S. S., Gettysburg	7.75
Kepper, Mervin, Gettysburg	2.85
Knoxly Milling Co., Gettysburg	4.00

HUNTINGTON TWP.	
Adams, W. S., Aspers	2.85
Brers, Jacob, York Springs	2.85
Crist, Andrew, Idaville	7.18
Deichert, John, York Springs	2.85
Elcker, Frank, York Springs	2.85
Guise, W. A., Idaville	2.85
Group, N. L., Idaville	29.75
Kins, John, York Springs	3.25
Kennedy, W. H., York Springs	2.85
Kins, P. C., York Springs	2.85
Little, J. H., Idaville	2.85
Roudebush, A. F., Aspers	2.85
Starry, W. J., York Springs	3.00
Whitcomb, Harry, York Springs	2.85

LATIMORE TWP.	
Bubb, Arthur, York Springs	2.85
Brough, Harry, York Springs	2.85
Brough, L. A., York Springs	3.00
Georger, J. J., Bermudian	2.85
Group, W. G., York Springs	4.00
Hooper, Chas., York Springs	2.85
Jacobs, R. H., York Springs	6.77
Kapp & Seibert, Bermudian	14.48
Mummet, A. G., Bermudian	2.85
Mummet, A. G., Bermudian	2.85
Menges, H. E., Bermudian	13.51
Peters, S. A., York Springs	10.75
Peters, J. L., Bermudian	2.85
Snyder, J. V., York Springs	3.00
The J. C. Peters Co., York Springs	2.85
Trostle, Jas. W., York Springs	2.85
Wiley, Jacob, Bermudian	2.85

LIBERTY TWP.	
Bisler, F. L., Emmitsburg	2.85
Ginzell, Geo. & Son, Emmitsburg	2.85
Ginzell, Geo., Emmitsburg	2.85
Hoke, Jos. R., Emmitsburg	2.85
Kane, Geo. A., Fairfield	2.85
Weishaar, J. D., Fairfield	2.85

LITTLESTOWN.	
Alford, E. J.	6.75
Bachler, Gehring	2.85
Bachler, Daniel	7.00
Bowers, H. E.	15.75
Bloch, T. S. & Son	3.25
Bryers, John	14.75
Tracy, J. E. & Son	2.85
Bloch, H. H.	2.85
Crouse, E. M.	12.75
Crouse, I. D.	3.75
Coleman, H.	3.00
Dixon, W. H.	5.00
Ellis, J. H.	3.00
Forman, W. N.	12.75
Forrest & Kohler	12.75
Geiger, C. P.	12.75
Hornberger, J. W.	3.25
Harvey, C. W.	9.75
James B. & Cohen	10.75
Humbert & Kutz	7.75
Krummer, Henry	2.85
Koff, J. H.	2.85
Kranz, Geo. A.	14.75
Littlestown Garage Co.	10.75
Littlestown Milling Co.	32.75
Long, A. P. & Son	10.75
Mast, W. H.	2.85
Myers, H. W.	2.00
Myers, H. W. Co.	10.75
Myers, John A.	10.00
Myers, S. D.	2.85
Palace Amusement Co.	4.25
Ridle, Mrs. G. W.	2.85
Ronzer, Willis	2.85
Rine, C. L.	2.85
Spangler, J. J.	2.85
Stevens, J. M.	2.85
Stahl, C. W.	2.85
Stavel, F. R.	7.75
Stonisher, H. A.	6.25
Stuller Bros.	2.85
Smucker, A.	2.85
Stoff, M. E.	2.85
Starr, W. F.	7.75

Stonisher, Harvey	3.00
Stout, C. W.	2.85
Wyllard Hotel	2.85
Weaver, S. M.	3.25
Welker, W. G.	11.75
Wilson, R. H.	12.75

McSHERRYSTOWN, 1ST WARD.	
Brady, A. J. & Son	12.25
Bundy, I. J.	5.25
Burke, F.	2.

# Gettysburg Compiler

Gettysburg, Pa.

Wm. Arch. McClean, Editor

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1916.

## AS TO PRIMARY BALLOTS.

Tuesday, April 18, was the last day for the filing of nomination petitions with the Secretary of the Commonwealth according to the petitions filed the voters will express a choice at the primary May 16, for the following:

### FOR CONGRESS.

Democratic.

A. R. Brodbeck, of Hanover.  
S. Forry Laucks, of York.

Republican.

Samuel McCall, of York.

### FOR STATE SENATOR.

Democratic.

Thos. J. Brereton, of Chambersburg.

Republican.

C. Wm. Beals, of Gettysburg.

### FOR LEGISLATURE.

Democratic.

D. Calvin Rudisill, of Mt. Joy.

W. A. Staley.

Republican.

Samuel Bream, of Biglerville.  
George D. Sheely, of Oxford Twp.

All petitions of party offices, as county committeemen, etc., must be filed with the County Commissioners not later than on next Tuesday, April 25th.

### PINEY CREEK SUMMIT.

Mr. and Mrs. John Null and son Preston, of Greenmount, recently visited Russel Reaver and family.

S. D. Hiltzbrick has made some improvement at his farm.

Robert Feesser has sold his tenant house and about an acre of land to John Teeter.

James Legore had men at his farm last week making some improvements. Last summer Mr. Legore made extensive improvements at his farm and those of last week make it a splendid home for the tenant.

Miss Mary Bollinger of Greenmount is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Russell Reaver.

## Impure Blood

Instantly suggests the remedy, HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. A word to the wise is sufficient. Buy a bottle this very day. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, the true blood purifier, prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

### ARENDTSTVILLE.

Prof. D. H. Lehman spent Easter in the home of his parents at Lancaster.

S. A. Skinner, cashier of the Arendtsville National Bank, with his wife and their two daughters have returned from a week's visit with relatives at Dry Run, Franklin county, their former home.

John H. Deardorff has gone to Lebanon where he is employed in a large steel plant.

John E. Pitzer, proprietor of the Pitzer House, Gettysburg, spent several days here in the home of his nephew, Willis Pitzer.

Calvin A. Weaver, who has employment in Kenville, N. J., spent Easter with his family.

Miss Clara Moose of Cashtown is a visitor in the home of Sarah L. Deardorff, near this place.

Mr. Harry Lippincott of Philadelphia, and J. Guyon Wierman of South Bethlehem, spent their Easter vacation at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wierman.

Miss Vida Koser, who is attending the Irving College at Mechanicsburg, spent Easter in the home of her parents, Rev. and Mrs. D. T. Koser.

The peach trees in this section are very full of blossom and the grain fields are looking well, and the frequent showers have started up the grass fields.

### "Birth of a Nation."

"The Birth of a Nation," bringing forward David W. Griffith's new art of musical spectacle, opens an engagement of two nights at the Walters' Theatre on Monday, May 1 and Tuesday May 2, with a matinee Tuesday afternoon.

The first half of the great picture exhibits the salient events of the Civil War, which came to a close at Appomattox just fifty years ago. Lincoln's call for troops, Sherman's march, the Battle of Petersburg, Lee's surrender to Grant and the awful tragedy at Ford's Theatre live before the spectator of the Griffith drama.

In the second half the South's "second uprising," this time against the carpetbagging regime, is shown in a thrilling story of reconstruction days. The fun and frolic of plantation days, as well as the heartache and pathos of the stricken South are shown.

Great battle scenes and the rides of the Ku Klux Klan are staged with thousands of participants. There are 5,000 scenes in the spectacle, and (it is estimated) no less than 200,000 interesting historical details.

A special orchestra is carried and furnishes music continuously.

### To Elect Pastor.

A service preparatory to communion will be held in the Great Congregational Church, Hunterstown, Saturday next at 2 P. M. The congregation is urged to come out in full numbers to consider the election of a pastor, of elders and trustees immediately after the religious service. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 2:30 o'clock Sunday. Rev. F. E. Taylor of Gettysburg will preach.

### THOS. J. BRERETON, Of Chambersburg.

Candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Senator in the Thirty-third District composed of Adams and Franklin Counties, subject to the decision of the voters at the Primary May 16.



Thomas J. Brereton, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Senator, was born in Pittsburgh, in 1858. His mother was a descendant of a family that was among the first settlers in the Cumberland Valley.

Mr. Brereton was educated at Columbia University, New York City, and soon afterward entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the engineering department. In 1893 he was appointed engineer of the Cumberland Valley railroad, with headquarters at Chambersburg, a position he held for nearly twenty years.

In 1910 he was elected President of the Borough Council and served about four years in that capacity. During this time very great improvements were undertaken in municipal affairs, including the introduction of a water supply from South Mountain, eleven miles distant, the construction of a sanitary sewer system that is considered the equal of any in the country and far in advance of most of them. The paving of the principal part of the town was also completed during Mr. Brereton's administration and the Cumberland Valley railroad tracks were elevated through town, crossing all streets overhead. The amount expended by the borough for these improvements, under Mr. Brereton's supervision, was over \$400,000 and the cost of the railroad elevation, which was borne entirely by the Railroad Company, was over one million dollars.

Mr. Brereton is senior warden of Trinity Episcopal Church of Chambersburg and has served on the vestry of that church for many years. He is a member of the Finance Committee of the Diocese of Harrisburg. He serves as a trustee of Wilson College, of which body he is secretary. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a past-president of the Kittochinny Historical Society and

a member of an important committee of the Pennsylvania Federation of Societies. He is President of the Valley Spirit Publishing Company, which issues the only Democratic daily newspaper printed in the seventeenth Congressional District, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce. As a Past-master of his lodge he is a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons, a Knight Templar and a member of the order of Elks.

### EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of H. Albert Fissel, late of the Township of Huntington, Adams county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them to

OLIVE E. FISSEL,

Executrix.

Or her attorney, Wm. Arch. McClean.

### S. FORRY LAUCKS

of the Second Ward of York city,

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR

Representative In Congress

asks for your vote and influence.

Mr. Laucks is a native York county Democrat, was one of the original Wilson men of the county, a delegate to the Baltimore convention and voted for Woodrow Wilson every ballot of that long drawn out struggle. Aside from the honorary place of National delegate, Mr. Laucks has never been a candidate for or held any political office.

Although Mr. Laucks' duties as vice president and general manager of the York Safe & Lock Company make him one of the busiest of men, he has always taken an active interest in party affairs.



## DOUGHERTY & HARTLEY

The Market conditions in almost all goods in our line of merchandise have advanced and the Stock of merchandise on hand at old prices is lower very day---OUR PRICES on the greater part of our Stock while it lasts

SILKS---Plain Taffeta, Black and colors is one of the scarce articles at OLD PRICES.

### WOOL DRESS GOODS

SERGES, POPLINS, CREPES, BATISTS, Etc. in all the Popular Shades at Old Prices.

### NEW COTTON DRESS GOODS FOR SUMMER

The variety of styles are enough to please all and prices from 12 1-2 to 50 cents.

New Gloves in Spring Shades.

### NEW FLOOR COVERING

RUGS FOR ROOMS---Tapestry, Velvet, Axminster and Body Brussels at prices that will save you money. NEW MATTINGS, LINOLEUMS and BLINDS here for Easter Buyers.

## DOUGHERTY & HARTLEY

# Walters' Theatre, Gettysburg, 2 Nights

## Beginning Monday May 1st

SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK

POSITIVELY THE SAME BIG PRODUCTION AND ORCHESTRA THAT PLAYED PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND PITTSBURGH

== EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD! ==  
D. W. Griffith's Mighty Spectacle

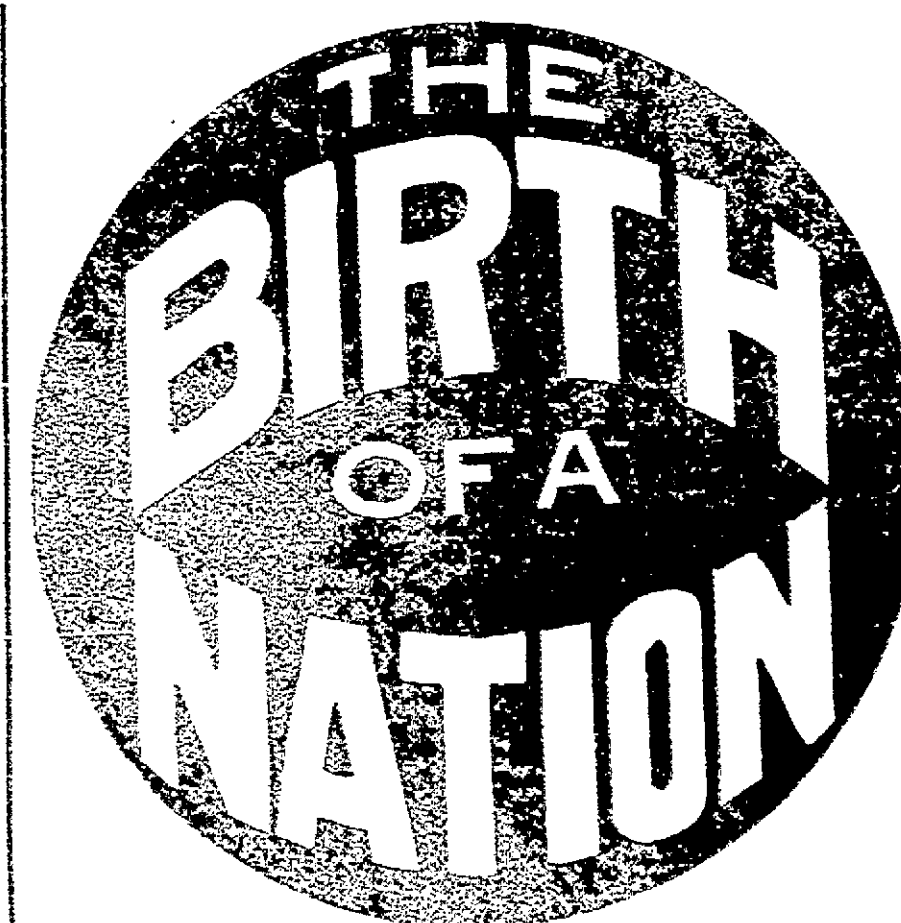
18,000 People!  
3,000 Horses!  
Cost \$500,000!

Romance and Comedy, 'Midst Historic Scenes

30-Symphony Orchestra of 30

SEATS NOW ON SALE AT PEOPLES DRUG STORE, EVENING PRICES

\$1.00, \$2.00 75c. Matinee 50c, 75c \$1.00



You Will See

Decisive Battles of the Civil War  
Sherman's March to the Sea  
The Burning of Atlanta  
Lee's Surrender at Appomattox

AND

The Rise  
OF THE  
Ku Klux  
Klan

## An Ingenious Picture.

There is in one of the European picture galleries a painting called "Cloud-land." It hangs at the end of a long gallery, and at first sight it looks like a huge repulsive dach of confused color without form or comeliness. As you walk toward it the picture begins to take shape. It proves to be a mass of exquisite little cherub faces like those at the head of the carvings in Raphael's Sistine Madonna. If you go close to the picture you see only an innumerable company of little angels and cherubim.

## PRIMARY ELECTION NOTICE

In accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Uniform Primary Act, approved the 12th day of July, 1913, the County Commissioners of Adams County, Pa., hereby give notice to the electors of Adams county that there are to be nominated at the Spring Primary Election, to be held on TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1916, and to be voted for in Adams county at the General Election to be held on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916, candidates for the following named offices:

President of the United States.  
United States Senator.  
State Treasurer.  
Auditor General.  
Judge of the Supreme Court.  
Four Representatives in Congress-at-Large.  
One Representative in Congress (20th District).  
One Senator in the General Assembly (33d District).  
One Representative in the General Assembly.

The following political parties will each elect One State Committeeman at the Spring Primary Election for Adams county:

Democratic.  
Washington.  
Republican.  
Prohibition.

The Democratic and Republican Parties will each elect for the 20th Congressional District two National Delegates and Two Alternate Delegates to represent said parties in their respective National Conventions.

The Washington Party will elect One Delegate and One Alternate Delegate for the 20th Congressional District to represent said party in its National Convention.

The Prohibition Party will elect Three Delegates and Three Alternate Delegates in the 20th Congressional District to represent said party in its National Convention.

The Democratic and Republican Parties will each elect 12 Delegates-at-Large and 12 Alternate Delegates-at-Large in the State of Pennsylvania to represent said parties in their respective National Conventions.

The Washington Party will elect 6 Delegates-at-Large and 6 Alternate Delegates-at-Large to represent said party in its National Convention.

The Prohibition Party will elect 3 Delegates-at-Large and 3 Alternate Delegates-at-Large to represent said party in its National Convention.

The Democratic Party Electors will elect at the Spring Primary 4 members of the County Committee in each of the following districts:

Gettysburg 1st Ward.  
Littlestown Borough.

Three members in each of the following districts:

Franklin Township.  
Gettysburg 2nd Ward.  
Gettysburg 3rd Ward.  
Mt. Pleasant Township.  
Straban Township.

and 2 members in each of the remaining Election Districts of the County, Townships, Boroughs and Wards.

The Republican Party Electors will elect One County Chairman, Five members of the County Committee in Menallen Township, Four members of the County Committee in Franklin Township, and three in each of the remaining election districts in the county.

The Prohibition Party Electors will elect One County Chairman, One Secretary and One Treasurer of said Party Committee.

The Spring Primary will be held at the regular Polling Places between the hours of 7 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., on the above named date.

By order of the County Commissioners of Adams County.

H. B. SLAGLE.  
H. J. MARCH.  
E. C. KEEFER.  
Commissioners.

Attest:  
G. ALLEN YOHE, Clerk.  
Gettysburg, Pa., Mar. 15, 1916.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of F. W. Morrison, late of the Township of Straban, Adams County, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them to

G. W. MORRISON,  
Administrator.  
Hunterstown.

Or his attorneys,  
BUTT & BUTT,  
Gettysburg, Pa.

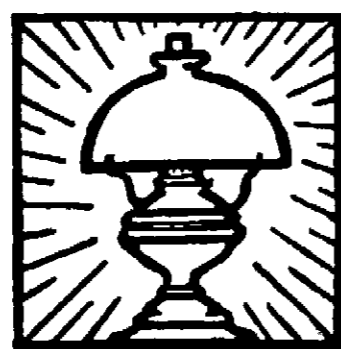
## To The Farmers and Poultry Breeders

We are prepared to granulate corn and wheat into pure Baby Chick Feed, any size desired. We will keep on hand all grades of Poultry Feed at 2 cents per pound; Corn Meal 1 cent per pound. By using our pure Corn feed there will be 25 per cent. less fatality among the chicks. We handle White Diarrhoea, Gap, Roup, Cholera, Limberback, and Lice Remedies.

S. S. W. Hammers



## Are you paying to sit in the dark?



PAYING to ruin your eyes, paying to smell burning wick and the odor of poor kerosene? Are you doing these things?

Unless your home is equipped with Rayo Lamps—you probably are. And what's more, you are paying the identical price that would buy you the flood of brilliant, eye-soothing, steady light that beams from a Rayo Lamp filled with slow-burning

**ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL**

Rayo Lamps are beautiful—an ornament to any room. And they burn brightly, without flicker or smell. Your dealer can show you a special design for any room, ranging in price from \$1.50 up. No matter what sort of light you've got, the addition of a few Rayo Lamps will make your home brighter and the folks happier.

But Rayo Lamps are at their best when burning Atlantic Rayolight Oil. It is the one kerosene that burns without smoke or smell—that is always the same. It gives the brightest light and the greatest heat for the least money.

The use of Atlantic Rayolight Oil doesn't stop with burning and heating; thousands of housewives have written us that it's the very finest thing to brighten faded carpets, keeps the moths away from closets, shelves and drawers, cuts grease better than anything else, and that for washing windows it's without equal.

Be certain to ask for Atlantic Rayolight Oil by name—it costs no more than the unknown, unreliable kerosene.

The dealer who displays the sign can always supply you



ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

## Song of the Marines.

The United States marine corps is unique in all branches of the American services in having a distinctive marching song that is as swingy and catchy as many of the foreign marching songs. True, West Point has its Benny Havens song, and the Seventh cavalry marches to the inspiring tune of Garry Owen, but the "Halls of Montezuma" is sung by all who wear the marine's uniform. One verse of the song, a favorite one, runs:

Our flag's unfurled to every breeze  
From dawn to setting sun.  
We have fought in every clime and place  
Where we could take a gun.  
In the snow of faroff northern lands  
And in sunny tropic scenes  
You will find us always on the job.  
The United States marines.

## His Own Fault.

Said the waiter to a noisy card party in a hotel bedroom: "I've been sent to ask you to make less noise, gentlemen. The gentleman in the next room says he can't read."

"Tell him," was the reply of the host, "that he ought to be ashamed of himself. Why, I could read when I was five years old."—Pittsburgh Telegraph.

## Diamonds.

Diamonds are supposed to be composed of "pure carbon." At least the authorities tell us that such is the case. The genesis of the diamond remains one of the unsolved problems of science, with the balance of the evidence favoring the theory of vegetable origin.—New York American.

## One Way to Rest.

There is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight back chair and, lifting the feet from the floor, push them out in front of you as far as possible, stretch the arms, put the head back, open the mouth wide and make yourself yawn.

## Ought to Cheer Him.

Figg—What's the matter, old man? You're looking wretched. Fogg—I'm not myself at all today. Figg—Oh, come; that's nothing to feel wretched about.—Exchange.

## Commonplace Greatness.

Not a day passes over the earth but men and women of no note do great deeds, speak great words or suffer no ble sorrows.—Charles Reade.

Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.—Rousseau.

## Origin of the Penny.

The "maiden name" of the penny was "denarius," and the English penny is a survival of the Roman rule in the British isles. Like the coin which preceded it in Rome, it has been debased in value until its name has lost its original meaning. The first denarius was minted in Rome about 268 B. C. and was the principal silver coin of both the republic and the empire. It at first weighed seventy-two grains Troy and was as nearly pure silver as durability would permit. It bore on one side the helmeted head of Roma and the mark X and on the other side the images of Castor and Pollux. Later these twin gods were replaced by the head of the Roman emperors. By 215 A. D. the coin had deteriorated in value until it was only 40 per cent silver. The X, which signified the value of ten asses, had wholly lost its meaning. Diocletian finished the degradation of the denarius by applying the name to a small copper coin. In England the largest silver coin was called a denarius at a time when the English florin was called a gold penny.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Edison and His Mother.

During the short time that he attended school Thomas A. Edison was nearly always at the foot of his class. On one occasion a teacher remarked to the inspector that the boy was "addled" and that trying to tutor him was a mere waste of time.

The youth overheard the remark. He repeated it to his mother, who promptly took the child back to the school and told the teacher he did not know what he was talking about and that the lad had more brains than the teacher.

Referring to this critical period of his existence, Mr. Edison once said:

"Had it not been for my mother's appreciation and faith in me I should very likely never have been an inventor. She was so true, so sure of me, that I felt that I had some one to live for, some one I must not disappoint. The memory of her will always be a blessing to me."—Columbus Dispatch.

## Still a Baby.

"The last time I saw him was thirty years ago, when he was a baby."  
"Well, I saw him yesterday, and he hasn't changed a bit."

## The Difference.

"Papa, what is the difference between a fiddler and a violinist?"  
"About \$300 an evening, my child."—Musical America.

## Woman's Love.

It takes a hundred men to make an encampment, but it takes only the influence of one woman to make a home. I not only admire woman as the most beautiful object ever created, but I reverence her as the redeemed glory of humanity, the sanctuary of all virtues, the pledge of all perfect qualities of heart and head. It is because women are so much better than men that their faults are considered greater. The one thing in this world that is considered constant, the only peak that rises above the clouds, the window in which the light burns forever, the one star that darkness cannot quench, is woman's love. It rises to the greatest height; it sinks to the lowest depths; it forgives the most cruel injuries. A woman's love is the perfume of the heart. This is the real love that subdues the earth; the love that has wrought miracles of art; that gives us music all the way from cradle song to the grand symphony that bears the soul away on wings of fire—a love that is greater than power, sweeter than life and stronger than death.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

## Crooked Straits.

Perhaps the most remarkable and intricate strait in the world is likely to be chucked on the scrap heap. Its day, which began late in history, is almost over. The Panama canal has diverted most of its traffic and will presently divert much more. The famous explorer Magellan was the first man to brave the dangers of this tortuous passage. He did it in a wind-jammer, but as a rule only steamships follow in his train. It is too crooked a strait for the sailing ship.

In the first place, the strait of Magellan is 400 miles long. It is as twisty and bendy as a serpent or an eel, and in places it is flanked by snow-capped mountains 7,000 feet high.

It would help matters if ships could anchor, but they cannot. The water is too deep. So this strait has never been popular with sailing skippers, and they prefer the rigors of the Horn and several hundred miles farther around.

## The Cheering Wasn't Renewed.

Professor R. W. Lee of McGill university law school was once addressing the Ontario Bar association, and the Osgoode hall students were present. Of course Dean Lee's address had to be punctuated by the usual students' outbursts. Dean Lee touched on ancient and modern law and the methods of lawyers and judges. Taking up one line of legal problems, he said: "Now, if I asked a lawyer of such and such an age this question he would answer so and so or something to that effect. But, coming down to the present day, if I were to ask the same question of an Osgoode hall student"—Instantly the noise began. The students yelled and cheered and applauded and stamped on the floor and pounded their desks. It was some noise, but at last it subsided. Dean Lee, untroubled, went on to say: "If I were to ask an Osgoode hall student he would answer, 'I don't know.'"—Silence.

## C. E. News.

Comments on the C. E. topic for April 30, 1916, by Rev. J. Chas. Gardner, Gardners, Pa. Topic: Using Sunday for This World and the Next. Isa. 58:1-14.

The first religious institution made by God for the newly created earth was the Sabbath; the day of rest after six days work. Most remarkable was the manner of the institution, by the example of God himself. Instituted by God between two and three thousand years before the law was given to Moses on Mount Sinai as an ordinance for the Jews, it was designed to promote man's welfare, temporal as well as spiritual; on its due observance, man's welfare both here and hereafter, very mainly depend; by its neglect God is dishonored, and man is wounded and hurt. Using Sunday for this world.

(1) A day of rest. What weariness of mind and body would follow if it were not for the rest day. All things, animate and inanimate need rest. Sunday is God's special present to the working man.

"That day is not lost," wrote Macaulay, "while industry is suspended, while the plow lies in the furrow, while no smoke ascends from the factory, and man, the machine of machines is repairing and winding up so that he returns to his labor on Monday with clearer intellect, livelier spirit, and with renewed bodily vigor." What God expects of us is real work and real rest.

(2) By public worship. On that day especially we are to pay unto Him the worship due unto His name. It is a debt we owe to God, and we should be as careful to pay it as we are the debts we owe our fellow men.

How grateful we should be that upon this day, we may gather together to meet with Him for worship and edification, and giving forth the gospel. Let us not selfishly use the day, but give it wholly unto the Lord.

The most helpful rest is not that gained through idleness. With all too many the day is given over to toil or worldly pleasure.

(3) Service. The proper observance of the day in the olden time was not in afflicting one's soul, but to loose the bonds of wickedness, breaking the yoke of oppression, and dealing out bread to the hungry and providing clothing for the naked.

The proper observance of the day requires the spirit of service. One unfulfilling law of the Sabbath is to do good. Is not this the Sabbath desecrator, who finds his way to the house of God, and yet feels not one throb of pity for heart-heavy sinners?

Using Sunday for the next world.

(1) Is one day in seven too many in which to look forward to our heavenly home? In the Father's house above the family are eternally safe. The toiler wearied with labor in the fields of time finds a place of welcome rest. It is no wayside inn, no temporary abode.

There the wayfarer rests from struggle with adverse gales, and the Christian soldier rests from conflict. Let us reflect upon the things of which it reminds us, the creation of the world, the resurrection of Christ, and of that which it foreshadows, the everlasting rest which remaineth for the people of God.

(2) The necessity of making preparation. Great stress was always laid upon the due observance of the Sabbath Day. Nothing must be done that puts contempt upon the Sabbath Day. We must not do our own ways, nor follow our callings, our sports and recreations. We must then mind God's ways, make religion the business of the day choosing the things that please Him, and speak his words, speak of divine things, as we sit in his house, and walk by the way; in all we say and do we must put a difference between this day and other days.

If we thus remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy, we shall have the comfort of it: the work will be its own reward. We shall have the honor of it, and promise to ride up on the higher places of the earth.

(3) The making of friends for eternity. The Bible greatly commends the wisdom of turning many to righteousness. Can you think of a more fitting way of using Sunday than bringing others to Christ?

It can be said to the praise of Christ, that he went about doing good. And it was accounted unto him for righteousness. Let us do likewise, never losing sight of the fact of individual sin, as the base of evil, and that the removal of this is the true remedy for the race.

Free men from the power of sin and bring them into conformity to the mind and will of God, and the result will be a new world.

The waste and selfish of the Sabbath, the flinging away of its golden opportunities, is, I believe, to thousands of "outrages, the first decisive step in the downward course of moral degeneracy and of spiritual death.

Sunday stands for the young at the parting of the ways, of which one leads to God, and the other to perdition.

## DANGERS OF A COLD.

Gettysburg People Will Do Well to Heed Them.

Many bad cases of kidney trouble result from a cold or chill. Congested kidneys fail behind in filtering the poison-laden blood and backache, headache, dizziness and disordered kidney action follow. Don't neglect a cold. Use Doan's Kidney Pills at the first sign of kidney trouble. Follow this Gettysburg resident's example:

Geo. E. Stover, 147 Hanover St., Gettysburg, says: "About a year ago I had trouble with my back and kidneys. There was stiffness and a bearing down ache just over my hips. My kidneys were extremely active after the slightest cold. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and got some at the People's Drug Store. They gave me fine benefit very quickly. I haven't had to use any kidney medicine since and I believe the results are permanent." Price 50c at all dealers. Don't sim-

ply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Stover had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

A dozen boys entered the Silver Medal Contest of the Biglerville W. C. T. U. held on a recent evening, and medals were awarded to Harold Slaybaugh and J. Russel Hanes. Other contestants were awarded butterfly stick pins.

Sufferers who say they have tried everything without benefit are the people we are looking for. We want them to know from glad experience that Ely's Cream Balm will conquer Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, and obstinate forms of Nasal Catarrh. This remedy acts directly on the inflamed, sensitive membranes. Cleansing, soothing and healing. One trial will convince you of its healing power. Price 50c. All druggists, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., New York.

## What Is a Weed?

The simplest definition of a weed is "a plant out of place," and the unhuman scientist may be satisfied with that disposition of the lovely mountain laurel or the aristocratic rhododendron when great specimens of either stand in the way of a road or a building. I think I may construct my own definition of a weed as, in the first place, a plant of persistent and spreading growth that is not sufficiently beautiful in foliage or flower to commend it for its own sake or as a plant attractive in itself that tends to possess the land to the exclusion of all else. Thus the ox-eyed daisy is a weed, even though it is beautiful, because it spreads persistently, so that whole fields on the careless farm wave with its flowers. Justifying the gibe of Dr. Bailey of Cornell, who said, when passing such a display, "That man is not a farmer; he's a florist." This same Dr. Bailey's definition of a weed as "a plant not wanted" is simple and true.—J. Horace McFarland in Country-side Magazine.

## The Eclipse Monster.

The Mohammedans of Macedonia look upon any eclipse of the moon as full of portent indicating bloodshed. It is met with reports of firearms, and from the minarets the imams call the faithful to public prayers in the mosques. This recalls in striking manner the practices of many savage and barbaric nations. The great nations of Asia, such as the Hindus and the Chinese, still cling to the belief in the eclipse monster. The latter meet it with prayers, like the Turks. But even in civilized Europe, both ancient and modern, one finds numerous proofs of this superstition. The Romans came to the succor of the afflicted moon by flinging firebrands into the air, by the blare of trumpets and the clang of brazen pots. The superstition survived through the middle ages into a very late period. France, Wales and Ireland offer many instances as late as the seventeenth century.

## Japanese Fear Foxes.

The Japanese have many curious superstitions about animals, the chief among which is their belief in the supernatural power of foxes. There are numberless shrines, indeed, dedicated to foxes in Japan.

The badger is another animal feared by the superstitious Japanese mind. It is believed to have power to annoy people and to be able to turn into a priest at will.

The crying of weasels and the baying of dogs are considered evil omens, and such insignificant happenings send a shudder over the believers.

In Japan a light colored mouse in the house is a sign of happiness. If a spider falls from the ceiling in the morning it brings pleasure, but if at night it is thought to be very unlucky. To see a centipede at night means happiness in Japan.

## Washington as a Business Man.

Washington was a man of extraordinary activity. It was his custom to rise at 4 o'clock, and he claimed that a great deal of his work was done while others slept. "My manner of living," he wrote, "is plain, and I do not mean to be put out by it."

It was said of him, "At the time of his marriage it is no great strain of metaphor to say that Washington had now his first chance to sit down since the days when he had pored over his school copybook." After the war and his first term as president Washington found his estates run down and unprofitable, yet he so redeemed his fortunes by his application to his affairs and by good business judgment that he died the second richest man in America at that time.—Christian Herald.

## Light as a Cure.

Professor E. C. Titus in an address states that light is a much better cure for disease than a hot water bag or poultice. He says that when rays of light fall on the skin some are arrested by one layer of skin and some by another, while some are not stopped until they have penetrated the subcutaneous tissues. When the light is thus arrested it produces radiant heat, which has a higher penetrating power than convection heat, such as generated by poultices, etc. Radiant heat penetrates two inches or more, while convection heat is excited principally on the surface.—Exchange.

## Enlightening Jamie.

"Papa," said Jamie, "the reason there's so many laws is because there are so many lawyers in the legislature, isn't it?"

"Yes," said his father. "Bed for yours now."

"Just one more question, papa," said Jamie. "Why are there so many taxes when there aren't any taxidermists in the legislature?"—Judge.

LET US HAVE YOUR NEXT ORDER FOR

...COAL...

Broken, Egg, Stove, Nut, Pea and Bituminous, also Wood

We give quality, full weight and best of service

J. O. BLOCHER

GETTYSBURG PENNSYLVANIA

